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ACUTE AGAIN.
LATEST NEAR EAST CRISIS.
STILL MORE BLUFF?
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, May 23.

A serious situation has arisen in the Near East. It is reported that five Greek divisions are west of the River Maritza.

The Turks talk of attacking the French in Syria if the Greeks advance on Maritza and taking Mosul if the Allies do not keep the Greeks out of Constantinople.

The opinion is held that this is largely bluff, both sides hoping to extort inadmissible concessions from the Allies.

Meanwhile a Lausanne message reports that responsible quarters are hopeful of a settlement of the Turco-Greek dispute arising out of the Greek refusal of the Turkish demand for reparations, regarding which it is reported in London that the Greeks are willing to make territorial concessions.

[Consternation was caused in Athens when it was learned that the bridge across the Maritza had been blown up during a thunderstorm, having apparently been struck by lightning. It had been mined by the Turks in readiness for emergencies.]

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.
BALDWIN MAINTAINS ENTENTE.
LORD CURZON'S POSITION.

PARIS, May 23.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has telegraphed to M. Poincaré his sincerest hope for the continuance of cordial Anglo-French relations and the maintenance of the Entente which is the common objective of the two Governments.

M. Poincaré replied: "I can renew the assurance that the French Government will collaborate heartily with you for the maintenance and development of relations of friendship and alliance between our two countries."

LONDON, May 23.

It is announced that Lord Curzon remains Foreign Secretary.

Sir Robert Horne, interviewed at Glasgow, said that the rumour he had accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer under Mr. Stanley Baldwin, was quite unfounded.

LONDON, May 23.

Lord Derby remains at the War Office.

LONDON, May 23.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson remains Chief Whip.

Sir Robert Horne, in a speech at Glasgow, said that at least for the time being he had turned his back on any prospect of office in any Ministry.

SEDITIONARY CONSPIRACY.
DEPORTED IRISHMEN CHARGED.

LONDON, May 23.

Art O'Brien, Sean McGrath, Sean O'Mahoney, and Michael Galvin have been charged at Bow Street with seditious conspiracy.

[These four men were among those deported during the big March round-up and brought back when the Appeal Court ruled that the Home Secretary could not order the internment of a person in the Irish Free State.]

HUNGER STRIKING.

PARIS, May 23.

Herr Hoellein and also the French Communist Albertini are hunger-striking in prison. They have been sent to hospital.

[Hoellein is a German Reichstag deputy who was arrested by the French in the Ruhr.]

SUMMER TIME.

PARIS, May 23.

The summer-time bill has passed both Chambers.

APES' PYORRHOEA.
HARD SHIP'S BISCUITS AS CURE.

"Hard tack" is to be the future lot of the man-like apes at the London Zoo.

There has been trouble with their teeth just like the scourge of pyorrhoea, a disease marked by loosening of the teeth which takes such a heavy toll of our modern mouths. The cause is exactly the same, although hard food.

Up to the present the young chimpanzees and the orang-utans have been given dishes of Bananas, Sliced potatoes, Oranges, Bread, Sliced apples.

Now there is nothing in this menu which gives the teeth much exercise, so hard, old-fashioned ship's biscuits have just been added.

Curiously enough, the apes all seem delighted with them. They must have felt the need for something of the kind, as they all go for the "hard tack" at once and leave the bananas till later.

Even old "Micky" veteran of 25 years' life at the Zoo mumbles away at them with gusto. No one is bold enough to take a census of his kinders, but he has one or two young chimpanzees, however, who are eating them.

Hard food means good teeth. Good teeth mean good digestion.

AVOIDING A RUPTURE.
SOVIET'S CONCILIATORY NOTE.
MEETING BRITAIN'S DEMANDS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, May 23.

A further Russian Note, couched in very conciliatory terms, concedes most of the British demands and suggests a conference between Mr. Chicherin and the British representatives.

[Mr. Chicherin is the Soviet Commissary for Foreign Affairs.]

LATER.

After attributing its fresh concessions to a wish to avoid giving anybody grounds for the saddling Soviet Government with responsibility for serious consequences to general peace which a break might produce, the Note expresses readiness to conclude a convention granting British subjects the right of fishing outside the three-mile limit pending the speediest settlement of the question at an international conference and to pay compensation in the trawler cases concerned.

The Note likewise agrees to pay compensation for the execution of Mr. Davidson and the arrest of the journalist Mrs. Stan Harding; though it expressly disavows recognition has been made of any irregularity in the latter instances.

The Note agrees to take back the two letters signed by Weinstein.

As regard the observation regarding conditions of the trade agreement in the East the Note again repels the charge of infringement and suggests a detailed discussion by representatives of both Governments and expresses willingness to reiterate or to confirm undertakings given in the agreement, provided a similar declaration is made by Britain.

[Britain protested against the Soviet seizing British trawlers inside a 12-mile limit but outside the 3-mile limit. The letters signed by Weinstein were the Soviet's replies to Britain's protests against the intended execution of Russian ecclesiastics.]

"HOSTILE ACT."

LONDON, May 23.

The fact that the Earl of Ypres is at present in Bessarabia is disclosed in an article in the Soviet newspaper *Isvestia*, which describes the visit as "a hostile act violating the Russo-British trading agreement."

[The Earl of Ypres was formerly Field Marshal Sir John French who was Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France from 1914 to 1915. Bessarabia, 17,619 sq. miles, was taken from Turkey by Russia in 1912.]

FIRE SWEEPS FOUR BLOCKS.
FOURTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

LOS ANGELES, May 23.

A message from Mexicali states that a fire which started in a cinema destroyed four blocks in the Chinese quarter.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered.

Several persons are missing, but the indications are that early estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated.

[An earlier report received from Mexicali, Lower California stated that 159 Chinese were missing after a disastrous fire, in which the damage was estimated at \$5,000,000.]

POLAND'S WELCOME.
EARL CAVAN MOVED.

LONDON, May 28.

Earl Cavan has concluded his visit to Poland where he witnessed the manoeuvres of the Polish army at Biedrask.

Speaking at a luncheon, Earl Cavan said he was deeply moved by the reception he had been given. He paid a tribute to the Polish Army which, after three years of independence, had found a condition worthy of Poland's great traditions and history.

[Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Earl Cavan, accompanied the King and Queen to Italy, after which he spent four days with the Polish army, returning the visit of General Zegorsky to London in October.]

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hongkong may possess the finest natural harbour in the world, but it does not possess anything like the best facilities. Indeed, it has now long been recognised that our shipping facilities are less than adequate; that, moreover, time would speedily make them woefully backward. Apart from the Colony's steadily growing trade and the big impetus certain when Hankow is linked with Kowloon, the advent of bigger ships has made improved facilities ever more imperative. These facts have long been patent; they did not require any expert to make them clear. However, they most certainly required an expert to deal with them. Harbours, even those which rank among the world's finest natural examples, are tricky things. One blunder can wreak untold harm. One glance overlooked can leave huge possibilities unexploited. Accordingly the Hongkong Government acted wisely when it secured the services of an eminent Home firm to examine the whole problem — reclamations, wharves, godowns, railways, ferries, dredgers, tides, etc. The harbour, not less than the city, must have its planning scheme; and that scheme must be worked out by the most expert brains money can secure. Moreover, it must deal, not merely with the next decade's wants; not merely with the next twenty years' wants; but, like the town planning scheme again, with the next fifty years' wants. These essential needs have now all been met. The harbour scheme report published yesterday bears the name of Sir

If there exists in their language any equivalent for the proverb which pessimistically hints at the possibility of "many a slip betwixt cut and lip" the Japanese trio who annexed a quarter of a million dollars by the simple process of purchasing the winning number in the Shanghai Champions Sweepstake possibly recalled it with some mental perturbation. According to a Shanghai paper it was freely rumored that in view of the illegality of gambling in Japan the Japanese authorities intended to prosecute the men and confiscate the prize money. Speculating upon the position Japanese newspapers argued that as gambling was illegal in Japan any Japanese subject gambling in Shanghai was amenable to the same law but the Japanese Chief of Police, in denying the

Motor-car No. 664 belonging to the Palace Garage accidentally knocked down a Chinese man named Tse Fu (25) in Hillier Street yesterday. The man was sent to hospital but his injuries are not considered serious.

At about half-past seven last night, Motor-car No. 778 was towing an unlicensed truck along Canton Road. There was a driver for the car and another man at the steering wheel of the truck. Through the latter not being able to control the truck it crashed into a number of rickshaws which were parked along the roadside. Two coolies were sent to hospital suffering from shock and bruises.

place that Dante made a poem out of about. Now I knew for sure that the sailor had been romancing, and now was about to tell him so, when the lady beside me discovered that the jug was empty. She turned it upside down to prove it. I waved my hand at Mamma, and murmured "all all happy." She seemed to understand. Indeed, that is the peculiar charm of these Hawaiian people that even if you are not fluent in their language, they seem to know exactly what you mean. even you only smile at them. Mamma reassured the lady and put the doll on the table. I handed her my money and was able to avoid overhearing a whole lot. I saw that she had a stupor smile. My intellect was

[illegible]

Cricket.—Mitchell won the toss and elected to put in the Swatow team. The game started at 11 a.m., with an interval at 1.30 a.m. and a half for lunch. Unfortunately the Hongkong wicket-keeper Wahl was indisposed, and his place was ably filled by Mackenzie Caffary, and Webster opened the bowling the former being almost completely idle from the start. Mitchell relieved Webster, and obtained wickets in his first over, narrowly missing the last ball. His third ball had the unfortunate to hit the stumps, and the batsman and stumps were ailing and a third man's hand without being touched by the batsman. Lunch was taken when the Hongkong

	O.	M.	B.	W.
E. G. England	8	0	46	8
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E. J. M. Mitchell	4	1	16	1

HARBOUR REPORT.

THE HUNGHOM SCHEME.

EFFECT ON CHINESE TRADE.

With a view to ascertaining Chinese opinion of the Fitzmaurice Harbour Report a *China Mail* reporter interviewed a number of Chinese business men and a number of transport experts.

The majority of the masters of Nam Pak Hong firms—notwithstanding the fact that their lighterage, transport and warehousing expenses run into large figures every year—did not seem able to grasp the intricacies of the plans to cope with future development of harbour facilities. That section of their employees, however, which attends to and has full charge of the receiving of goods from steamers or delivery to buyers, seemed to understand what was required of them.

The consensus of opinion was that the proposals dealt more with facilities that would be required by European merchants and shipping companies. Of godowns in the Colony, there are, mainly, four classes, viz.:

1.—Godowns used exclusively to store goods for short periods (usually one week) on discharge from incoming ships which are generally known as shipping godowns.

This class includes most of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s godowns at Kowloon, a few at West Point; Holt's Godowns at Kowloon, the China Navigation godowns at West Point; the Pacific Mail Co.'s, Jack A. Tai's, the Toco Kisen Kaisha and other godowns at West Point.

2.—Godowns owned by public companies whose godown warrants are accepted by banks, etc., for hypothecation purposes and which accept goods for "permanent" storage charged for at rates per month.

This class includes some of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s godowns at Kowloon, the majority of their godowns at West Point and Kennedy Town and the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co.'s godowns at West Point and Kennedy Town.

3.—Godowns whose godown warrants are not accepted by banks, etc., for hypothecation purposes and which accept goods for "permanent" storage charged for at rates per month.

This class is fast disappearing. Of those remaining the best-known is the Po On Insurance Co.'s godowns at West Point.

4.—Private godowns, i.e., run for the exclusive benefit of one particular firm for its own convenience.

Broadly speaking, wharves are necessary adjuncts of the godowns and would naturally depend on one another.

It was pointed out that the projected works at Hunghom Bay would only increase and improve the service of class 1.

Of the chief imports into the Colony, there are goods imported by European import houses (*gong hong*) on behalf of Chinese dealers who either dispose of them locally or re-ship them to points in China and goods imported by or consigned to Chinese houses (*Nam Pak and Kai Hoi*). The latter class comprises, mainly, raw or semi-processed produce, staples, Chinese medicines, and metals such as tin, lead, etc. For decades the cargo has been stored in godowns enumerated under classes 2, 3 and 4 at West Point. Rates of storage in godowns under class 2 are usually higher but the Chinese merchant gladly pays them as there are several peculiarities demanded by old custom. Coolies are plentiful on this side of the harbour. There is always sufficient water to enable the largest junks and lighters to get alongside the sea-wall and most important of all, the godowns are close to the merchants' offices. The practice generally adopted to dispose of cargoes is for the owner or consignee to issue inspection and sampling orders on the godowns.

The prospective buyer sends his man to draw a sample and inspect the lot as it lies stacked up in the godowns. After the sample has been tested, the price is discussed. It has been found that intending buyers invariably prefer a lot of goods stored in a godown close at hand, and this has been the main cause of the popularity of godowns on this side of the harbour at West Point. Take for instance, flour. This is taken delivery of from ship's side or the shipping company's godown within the free storage period and then stored in godowns under class 2. Java sugar, another important commodity, is put into lighters alongside ship from which they are also landed into the same class of godown. Chinese sugar importers here have been known to instruct shippers in Java to patronise steamers which anchor close to the West Point godown. There have been cases of agents here complaining to their principals in Java when, during a boom, sugar is shipped by a steamer which anchors outside one of the local refineries by virtue of its having on board shipments for the refineries. More lighterage had to be incurred to bring the

PEKING POLITICS.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PEKING, May 23.

Government circles are optimistic regarding Chang Ying-hua and Dr. Wellington Koo taking up the portfolios of Minister of Finance and Minister for Foreign Affairs, respectively.

PEKING, May 23.

The members of the Government believe that the deadlock in Parliament over the drafting of the Constitution will be settled by a compromise, the principle of provincial autonomy being agreed upon.

PEKING, May 23.

It is reported that the members of Parliament are agreeing to the Presidential election to be held on October 10.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

LINCHENG CAPTIVES.

BANDITS PUZZLED NOW.

Tsaichuang, May 23.

The bandits are puzzled at the cessation of the negotiations.

According to the letter from Father Bues this morning, the bandits asked him to send up newspapers, but it was decided by the relief party to delete all news of the Lincheng outrage before sending them.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

WORLD THEATRE.

This afternoon at the World Theatre, the public will be offered a rare combination in the form of "The Mistress of Shenstone," Pauline Frederick's latest Robertson-Cole super-special production, which contains a story adapted from one of the most widely read and popular novels of the day, enacted by the screen's greatest emotional actress, and made under the supervision of the foremost producing organization in the film industry. Pauline Frederick reaches the apex of her art in this special picture.

sugar to West Point as the longer trip will, necessarily, occupy more time.

A system of warehouses and wharves with the most up-to-date facilities at Hunghom would, however, be of great benefit to Chinese dealers importing foreign manufactures such as piecegoods, metals and hardware etc. At present they generally remove their purchases, at the expiry of the storage periods allowed in their contracts, to their own godowns where the goods are re-packed and delivered to their customers or await higher prices. Their arrivals would be in godowns on the other side of the harbour in any event as the European importer would store them there for convenience.

The report also stated that "it is much more probable that truck loads may come from up country which may go direct into ship." A number of the leading Chinese export dealers expressed the opinion that there was little chance of this being realised, the main difficulty being that produce is re-assembled here for export. It generally entails re-packing, sorting and most important of all, inspection by the European exporter who has to accept responsibility for the goods being up to description. At present the main articles of export are brought into the Chinese dealers' godowns where they are put up and they would not have the facilities in a public warehouse on the Hunghom Bay reclamation.

The whole question therefore, viewed from the Chinese aspect resolves itself into one of convenience for those who deal in "foreign" commodities and are accustomed to warehouses on the other side of the harbour and the requirements of the more conservative Nam Pak Hong merchant whose view is confined to warehouses at West Point.

The latter class thinks that some attention should be devoted to perfecting the present irregular system of godowns and building up a number of wharves on this side of the harbour. At present there are practically no mechanical facilities to speak of. Ingenious coolies are responsible for seeing that goods are stacked as high as possible so as to avoid wasting ground space. As the upper floors were not built to stand heavy loads and the coolies have great difficulty in staggering up, most of the godowns are only two storeys high. A suggestion put forward that should commend itself to the authorities is that some of the contrivances now in use at Kowloon in the godowns at West Point, if wharves or jetties were built, steamers could go alongside and the cargo could then be brought into the warehouses without recourse to transhipment by lighters.

It was also pointed out that the China Provident Co. had obtained permission to construct wharves outside their West Point property but the work had not been put in hand as yet and the Chinese merchants are eagerly looking forward to developments.

EMPIRE DAY.

HONGKONG CELEBRATIONS.

THIS MORNING'S SERVICES.

The celebration of Empire Day this year has special significance for Hongkong, since the day has been set apart for the unveiling of the Cenotaph in memory of the men of the British Empire who gave their lives in the Great War.

This morning the British ships in the harbour were "dressed" with bunting and at 9 a.m. an Empire Day Service was held at St. John's Cathedral. This was attended by contingents from all the grant in aid schools and representatives of the Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Girl Guides and Brownies.

The service was fully choral and commenced with the processional hymn "Brightly gleams our banner." The Lord's Prayer and responses followed and then was sung Psalm CXLVII "Laudate Dominum." After the Lesson read by the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, (Proverbs Chapter VIII to verse 17), Rudyard Kipling's Hymn "Land of our birth, we pledge to thee," was sung. The Apostles' Creed came next with the usual responses from the Litany. Prayers "For the British Empire," "For the Forces of Our King Emperor," "For Peace and Quietness," "For Absent Friends," "Thanksgiving for Mercies Received" and "The Grace" were next said followed by the singing of "O God, our help in ages past."

An impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F., who took as his text "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." School children and grown-ups," said the preacher, "may not have much in common, but grown-ups were once boys or girls and boys or girls will eventually become grown-ups. We all begin at school and the great lesson we learn at school is to make friends—a lesson that is not so easy as it seems. The secret is that you must be absolutely true; you must never fail your friends—must never let them down. You often in after life will talk of the old school—in times when you were annoyed you called it the 'rotten old school,' but on no occasion would you allow any outsider to say a word against it. The average boy would rather be that absolutely true man that never lets a pal down. In the world the same thing holds good; it is only like a big school in which the same motto holds good. The best and finest thing you children can do in the world is to be true to your friends. The man everyone wants is he who thinks there are no friends like his and no country like his."

The traditional Briton, continued the preacher, had always been the man who faced all odds. If we were to achieve the brotherhood of nations, it was the man, who in early years had been true to the school traditions who would achieve it. It was he who would die for a wider thing. The foundation of the British Empire had been due to men, who went on a quest out of love of strange things and none had ever been imbued with the spirit of Napoleon or ex-Kaiser Wilhelm. Wherever a Briton had gone to colonize, his keynote had been 'never let another down.' Wherever the British flag flew, there you could trust Britain to fight to the last ship and man.

In conclusion, the preacher made reference to the unveiling of the Cenotaph. He said: "We honour those men, in whose memory the statue is erected because they were true to their old school ideal. They went home and did not count the cost. Each man was faithful to his friends."

At the conclusion of the sermon Kipling's "Recessional" was sung. After the benediction, the audience sang three verses of the National Anthem, which brought the service to a close.

The clergy present were the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. H. S. Bailey, who carried the staff, the Rev. J. Romanes Lee, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, who read the lesson, the Rev. J. T. Holman, who read the prayers, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F., who preached the sermon, the Rev. Noel Evans, and the Rev. Copley Moyle, chaplain to the Cathedral who was responsible for the arrangements for the service.

Among the congregation were the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. A. E. Irvine) and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.

BISHOP POZZONI'S ADDRESS.

At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception a similar service was conducted at which the following schools were represented:—
Garrison School of Hongkong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Cemetery, St. Francis School (Wanchai), Students of the Cathedral Seminary, St. Lewis Industrial School (Wai Yee), Aberdeen Chinese School, Shan Kwai Chinese School, Kai Lap Chinese School (Wanchai), T'ong Ying School (Mongue Street), and Wa Yen English School (Robinson Road).

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni addressing the children said: "Dear Children,—Thanks be to God we are assembled here again in this Cathedral to celebrate Empire Day. We are here to unite ourselves with the inhabitants of all these countries and Colonies which belong to Great Britain and form the Great British Empire to pray with all our fervour and reverence for its unity and prosperity. It is our duty, whether we be of the British race or not, to do so, for under the British flag we have full religious liberty and freedom from oppression. This is not the case nowadays, I am sorry to say, under certain other governments which pretend to be civilised and liberal-minded. We have every reason to believe that the prayers which we offered to God on similar previous celebrations have been acceptable to Him, however unworthy we might individually have been; because we shall see this afternoon representatives of every race, creed, and class, of this British Colony united in most heartfelt solidarity, dedicating a monument to those gallant men who fought in the Great War and gave their lives for their Mother Country."

Permit me to take the opportunity of the unveiling on this day of the memorial to those who fell in the great conflict, to invite you again to pray that God may soon grant the beatific vision to those amongst them who have not yet been admitted to it. Permit me also to invite you to pray to those who have already attained celestial beatitude that they may intercede with God and obtain that the British Empire may continue strong in the unity and patriotism of all its Dominions and Colonies, as it was during the Great War when we saw its subjects and members from every corner of the globe meeting on the common ground of self-sacrifice enduring the greatest privations and the most terrible hardships, sacrificing their lives with the sole purpose of upholding its honour and maintaining its glory. Let us pray to them that the British Empire may continue an exemplar of justice, morality, and religion, based on good education, and be ever ready to fight against any kind of civil oppression or ignorance. That her schools, Universities, and individual efforts, may continually find under the British flag protection, assistance, and practical help as it has ever been universally in the past; and as far as we in Hongkong are concerned, I think it is no exaggeration to say that our educational services have always been appreciated and our schools probably more liberally assisted than in any other colony.

Now dear children, what conclusion should you draw from this? It is evident that if our government is so benevolent towards our schools, you must avail yourselves of its benevolence by attending to your studies with all diligence, constancy, and more especially with obedience. I presume that all of you have the instincts and feelings of a patriot and I hope that these will increase and superabound this afternoon at the unveiling of the cenotaph. But, be sure dear children, that you will

not succeed in being true patriots and useful members of your country if you are not daily doing your best to attain true education. First of all, remember that true patriotism is based on religion; it should therefore be one of your principal duties and you should be eager to study it continually and as perfectly as possible; consequently it should be a necessary part of your daily school work, so that you may become enlightened and educated citizens with a strong national character. You will then be useful auxiliaries in truly national development. True religion teaches and inculcates obedience to God and to all lawful authority; if therefore you ignore religion or if you do not train yourselves in the practice of it, you will never have the spirit of obedience to God or to lawfully constituted authority. It is my earnest wish that you will devote yourselves wholeheartedly to your education whilst at school so as to develop your moral and spiritual attributes and increase them to the greatest possible extent.

Do not devote yourselves to the work of your education principally for the sake of purely financial and material advantages. If you allow yourselves to be animated by the desire of gaining money or of being as soon as possible industrial producers before you have finished your studies, you will make a mistake; and this will have an unwholesome influence on your education and will prevent the proper development of your individuality and capacities; it will lead to the elimination of initiative and the spirit of enterprise and stunt the power of thought. Consequently when you leave school you will find yourselves ill-equipped for your individual different vocations and for loyal service to your country.

Let us again, before leaving, pray that God may bless this dear colony, her government, the Mother Country, and our August Sovereign, gloriously reigning, George the Fifth.

CENOTAPH UNVEILING.
Full details of the ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the Cenotaph this evening by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, have already been published in the *China Mail*. The applications for seats have been so numerous that the Committee in charge have been compelled to enlarge the stands.

The public are again reminded that the entrances to Stands 3 and 4 (opposite the Supreme Court) and to Nos. 1 and 2 (opposite the Hongkong Club) will be closed to the public during the movement of troops. It is essential, therefore, that people intending to use those entrances, should do so before 5.10 p.m.; in fact, when the Guard of Honour is in position the entrance from the Supreme Court will be closed. There is an entrance to Stand No. 1 from the Praya. This entrance also serves Stands 4, 5 & 6. Wreaths should be placed at the foot of the Cenotaph after H. E. the Governor has departed and the Guard of Honour has marched off the ground. During the ceremony they can be deposited at the front of the stands.

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Kia Ora Lemon Squash	per bottle \$1.40
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Ross Sparkling
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"ALIPPORE"	5,273	30th May at Noon	Singapore, Penang and Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May at 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	6,232	4th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	11th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"REYFORD"	5,313	18th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"BARDINIA"	6,600	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	6,097	2nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,813	9th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	6,092	16th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUTHAM"	6,690	23rd July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"KEIVA"	6,017	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	6,841	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	20th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONOOLA"	8,468	27th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,503	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"JANUS" 4,324 13th June Calcutta, via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)
"EASTERN" 4,000 2nd June (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday)
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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London
via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,052	29th May	Amoy, Shanghai and Japan.
"DEVANHA"	6,092	5th June	Shanghai, Japan & Yama.
"AFRICA"	6,000	12th June	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	6,813	19th June	Shanghai only.
"MALWA"	10,941	26th June	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE

CELESTIAL COAST, ETC.

May 25 - D.L.	Haitong.
26 - L.O.S.N.	Kanchow.
27 - C.N.	Kanchow.
28 - D.L.	Haitong.
29 - L.O.S.N.	Chakow.
30 - L.O.S.N.	Yueyang.
31 - L.O.S.N.	Wienyang.

AMOI.

May 25 - D. L.	Haitong.
29 - D. L.	Haitong.
20. - B. L.	Japan.
29. - C. N.	Hoochow.
June 1. - D. L.	Haitong.

FOOCHOW.

28.—D. L.	Haitong.
29.—D. L.	Haitong.
30.—D. L.	Haitong.

SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI.

26.—N.Y.K.	Muroran Maru.
27.—N.Y.K.	Tamba Maru.
27.—O. N.	Kanchow.
27.—I.C.S.N.	Esang.
27.—J.O.J.L.	Tjikembang.
28.—J.O.J.L.	Tjibodas.
29.—B. I.	Japan.
29.—O. N.	Soochow.
30.—I.C.S.N.	Taisang.
31.—L. T.	Fiume L.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

2.—P. & O.	Empress of Canada.
3.—S. & O.	Devanha.
3.—T.K.R.	Korea Maru.
3.—A.O.L.	Pres. McKinley.
5.—I.C.S.N.	Wingang.
6.—P. M.	Pres. Cleveland.
6.—N.Y.K.	Atsuta Maru.
9.—E. L.	City of Manchester.
14.—T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
14.—C.P.S.	Empress of Russia.
15.—A.O.L.	Pres. Jackson.

PENANG.

26.—N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
27.—A. O. L.	Pres. Jefferson.
29.—C. P. S.	Empress of Asia.
30.—T. E. K.	Siberia Maru.
17. 9. 8. F.	Sarnedon.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

12.—T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
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KEELUNG.	
no 3.—T.K.K.	Korea Maru.
4.—N.Y.K.	Shidzuoka Maru.
14.—T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.

KEELUNG.

DAIREN.	
no 3.—O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
39.—T.K.K.	Siberia Maru.

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TSINGTAO.

May 26.—C.N.	Putong.
29.—I.C.S.N.	Chipsing.

TIENTSIN.

May 27.—C. N.	PUKOW. Kanchow.
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WELHAIWEI.

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29.—C. N.	Wuhu.

NEWCHWANG.

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31.—A.O.L.	Iako Onawa.
ne 1.—O.S.K.	Kihu Marn.

HOIHOW.

ay 20.—C. N.	Kalgan.
29.—I.O. & N.	Chatsang.
no 1.—O.S.K.	Rishu Maru.
2.—E. A.	Banka.

HAIPHONG.

SINGAPORE.

SAIGON.

27.—B. F.	Automedon.
28.—B. I.	Alipore.
29.—P. & O.	Nyanza.
30.—N. Y. K.	Rangoon Marn.

BANGKOK.

1.—G. L.	Glenamoy.
3.—P. & O.	Banka.
3.—O.S.K.	Java Maru.
4.—B. F.	Nelus.

SINGAPORE.

8.—N.Y.K.	Honolulu Maru.
8.—O. S. K.	Honolulu Maru.
8.—E. L.	City of Tokio.
9.—N.Y.K.	Nagato Maru.
10.—N.Y.K.	Morioka Maru.

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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
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proceeding to Bombay and there trans-
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Hongkong, May 22, 1923.

LOS ANGELES.

May 28 - S. & B. Doyleston.
June 25 - U.S.S.B. Muisa.

TACOMA.

June 4 - O. S. E. Hawaii Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

May 28 - S. & B. Doyleston.
June 25 - U.S.S.B. Muisa.

VALPARAISO.

May 28 - S. & B. Doyleston.
June 25 - U.S.S.B. Muisa.

PORTLAND.

June 22 - U.S.S.B. Hannawa.
July 21 - U.S.S.B. Montague.

NEW YORK.

May 28 - T. I. O. Narboro.
June 22 - N.Y.K. Mayebashi Maru.
June 25 - N.Y.K. (Via
Suez) City of Birmingham
May 28 - B. F. Reio Maru.
June 2 - D. & Co. Kandal Castle.
June 5 - B. F. Onia.
June 8 - O. S. E. Apur Maru.
June 11 - P. & O. Roman Prince.
June 14 - P. & O. City of Pittsburg.
June 17 - P. & O. Keemun.
June 20 - P. & O. Gaelic Prince.
June 23 - P. & O. Diomed.
June 26 - P. & O. Wray Castle.
June 29 - P. & O. Langdon Hall.
July 2 - P. & O. Telmochus.
July 5 - P. & O. Kalama.
July 8 - P. & O. Talhybius.

BOSTON.

May 28 - B. F. City of Birmingham.
June 2 - N.Y.K. Mayebashi Maru.
June 5 - D. & Co. Kandal Castle.
June 8 - B. F. Onia.
June 11 - P. & O. Roman Prince.
June 14 - P. & O. City of Pittsburg.
June 17 - P. & O. Keemun.
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July 2 - P. & O. Telmochus.
July 5 - P. & O. Kalama.
July 8 - P. & O. Talhybius.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
(Via "SINGAPORE, BOMBAY AND LONDON")
June 1 - O. S. E. Panama Maru.

BARCELONA & VALENCIA.

June 8 - H.A.L. Ermland.
July 7 - H.A.L. Preussien.

FOR VALENCIA.

June 18 - E. A. Malaya.
July 8 - E. A. Panama.
Aug. 17 - E. A. Bolivia.
Sept. 15 - E. A. Australia.
Oct. 13 - E. A. Java.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

June 28 - L. T. Nippon.
Sept. 28 - L. T. Fiume L.

GENOA.

May 28 - G. L. Glenariff.
June 2 - B. F. Meriones.
June 5 - G. L. Glenariff.
June 8 - G. L. Glenariff.
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Aug. 10 - G. L. Glenariff.
Aug. 13 - G. L. Glenariff.
Aug. 16 - G. L. Glenariff.
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"SOLIGNUM"
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JAPANESE TOLSTOY.**APOSTLE OF NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.**

A recent Japanese religious book has quickly obtained a circulation of 200,000. It is called "The Life of Repentance," and is written by a new teacher named Nishida, one of the products of the religious and intellectual fermentation going on to-day in Japan, writes a *Manchester Guardian* correspondent.

Nishida (Anglic: "Westfield") may be described as a compound of Buddhism, Communism, and Christianity as Tolstoy understood it. Dr. Albertus Pieters the manager of "Shinsei Kwan," the newspaper evangelisation movement in Japan, who is in close touch with the movements of religious thought in that country, describes him as being 75 per cent. Buddhist, 10 per cent. Communist, and 15 per cent. Christian. The great problem for Nishida was the economic tangle of modern society rather than sin in a religious sense. Why should men make money by buying goods and selling them at a higher price? Is it not robbery? Why also this eternal struggle between labour and capital? Why should there be such a thing as interest on capital? Is there no way out? Nishida turned especially to Tolstoy's writings in his search for a solution. But he found Tolstoy's teaching through Buddhist spectacles, and came to the conclusion that the way out for him was to abandon his old life and begin a new one in which he would have nothing and seek to gain nothing. Nishida says that so long as man retains any notion of his own individuality being worth while he will seek to gain things for himself, which is the root of all evil.

Having come to this point, Nishida went out to the streets as a mendicant, exactly like the Buddha of old, with this exception—that he added the modern Christian idea of social service. Hence, he is not content to beg and do nothing, but works wherever he finds something that needs doing, preferably some dirty manual job, like cleaning out cesspools. This, he says, calms the mind. He never asks for wages, and prefers even not to accept money when offered to him. In any, in the spirit of doing something for their fellow-men, choose to give him the kitchen scraps, he will eat them gladly, but will not look upon them as wages.

From the Christian teaching he has adopted the idea of faith in some higher power, and of prayer to it, yet his pantheistic conception of that power, although the words might fittingly be in the mouth of Christians, have a different idea behind them.

Nishida's ideal state of society is that we should all eat only such food as everyone can have, wear only such clothing as the poorest can obtain, and dwell only in such houses as all may occupy. Then, he says, there would be no envy, no lust of possession, no quarrels or wars.

This Japanese Buddhist Tolstoy is having a profound effect on many of the younger generation to-day, for his own life is a very noble one. Young men are seeking to follow it, and are putting on old clothes and taking on manual work and forsaking their previous mode of existence.

A golf ball driven by Capt. H. W. Taylor of the Royal Automobile Club, Coulson, struck a roof in flight and killed it.

The custom of "saluting the quarterdeck" in the British Navy is a survival of the days when a crew-fixer stood there, to which every one did reverence.

Lilian Tucker, summoned at Wilkeson for assaulting a neighbour, carried a little dog in her arms whilst the case was being heard. Becoming highly hysterical, she kissed and fondled the dog, shouting, "Oh, you pretty pet. To think that you should have been brought to a place like this. Mother will take you away soon. Bind 20a.

RADIO PERILS.**WHAT BROADCASTING MAY MEAN.**

The possibility that open communications may corrupt good—or at any rate borderline—morals is one which the authorities have had to consider ever since open communications became an inseparable part of modern civilisation, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, laid down penalties for an improper divulgence by any telegraphist of the contents of a message which had passed through his hands, and a similar obligation to secrecy has for a number of years been placed on telephone operators. It is a necessary obligation, but it perhaps says something for the rectitude of those who conduct this important public service that the proceedings at the Old Bailey should have included what was stated to be the first conviction for a breach of the obligation by a telephone operator. It was a very gross case; the operator had overheard a police message and promptly offered the gist of it to a London newspaper. The newspaper very properly reported the offer to the police, and the sentence of six months in the second division is the final result. The sentence is a pretty heavy one, but, as open communications become every day more fashionable, it is probably justifiable to make a very bad case yield a very strong object-lesson. Fortunately, the most amazing developments of all in modern communications does not offer much opportunity for offences of this character. Innumerable people are now listening to wireless messages of various sorts, but very few indeed have a licence to transmit them. In any event there would be no normal temptation to "broadcast" private information even if the means for doing so were at the disposal of someone who had illicitly acquired a piece of important information. As a secret is only valuable so long as it is a secret, and an offender who flung his discovery far and wide through a wireless transmitting set would be merely embarrassing the original holders of the secret without any profit to himself. Still, it is conceivable that malice or lunacy might do something of the kind, and it will probably not be very long before writers of sensational fiction fasten on the possibility. The political future of the Chancellor of Ruritania, let us say, depends for the moment on the absolute secrecy of the treaty which he is negotiating with Voletia. Alas! his bitterest enemy has stolen the draft of the treaty and is off with it and his accomplices in a highly-powered motor-car. Ten minutes behind him, in an equally highly-powered vehicle, come the Chancellor and Chief of Police. But that ten minutes has done it. The conspirators have reached Ruritania's central broadcasting station, overpowered its staff of eclecists, and, even as the Chancellor and the Chief tear up the staircase, the final words of a crisis "news summary" have gone forth to every free and independent voter in Ruritania—to say nothing of a few in Withington and Moss Side, if these happen to understand Ruritania and to possess a receiving apparatus of sufficient delicacy.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors to following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published—

ISLAND.	FEET.
Signal Station	1774
Mo Parker	1754
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Byrne	1725
Peak Hotel	1705
Maikoo Sanatorium	1600
Ma Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	393
MAINLAND.	FEET.
Tai-mo-shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971
Lau Rock	1645
Shan-tai	1000
Customs Pass	780
Devil's Peak	734

NIGHT FLYING.**LIGHTHOUSES ON LONDON-PARIS AIRWAY.**

A special correspondent of a Sydney paper, writing from London, says:—

We are very full of admiration for the party of young men from the Air Ministry who are flitting with death on the London-Paris airway in an effort to persuade us that the air has been mastered on dark winter nights.

Night-flying has been secretly and wonderfully developed since the war. It is accepted that a commercial air service can be of no practical utility unless a machine can complete a portion, or all, of its journey in darkness, and I am in a position to know that the many problems and dangers which surround an aeroplane in the night sky have been tackled with relentless energy by the Air Ministry in the belief that in the next war the bulk of military flying will be done at night, and by the Department of Civil Aviation for its very existence.

The civil air chiefs have, therefore, just spent over £100,000 in erecting some new and wonderfully bright lights between Croydon, the London terminal aerodrome, and Lympne (pronounced "Lim"), the emergency landing-ground and signalling station on the Kent coast near Folkestone.

Ordinarily the London-Paris airway is as full of hazards as the Grand National Steeplechase. There is the possibility of crashing into the clouded ridges of the Surrey hills; an engine failure while flying over the Channel or above the interminable forests between the French coast and Paris; or suddenly finding the landscape blotted out by one of those extraordinary fogs which appear can be done to remedy this by changing the methods of cultivation of the mulberry. But the necessity of increasing the output elsewhere is obvious.

THE FIRST STEP.

The first step in night-flying was made by fitting dangerous magnesium flares to the wing-tips, which the pilot could ignite electrically at the moment of landing. They were as prone to light the aeroplane as the ground, particularly after a crash. The fitting of electric searchlights has since been shown to be of no advantage. So, with the exception of the wing-tip flares, aided perhaps by lights fired overboard by a pistol, the airman has to rely entirely on illumination provided from the ground.

Probably the new electrical cone-shaped beacons, which alternately throw a beam of 100,000 candle-power vertically and then downwards on the white sloping sides of the cone—giving a distinctive light easily recognisable from the deceptive factory air-lights which have lured so many stout fellows mothlike to their doom—will figure most prominently in future aerial navigation.

These cone-lights have been erected at Croydon and Lympne, and on reasonably clear nights can be seen from the air for a range of about 40 miles. On the highest point in the Surrey Hills an acetylene gas lighthouse with a range of about 30 miles, has been built. The amazing feature of this lamp is that the action of sunlight—sunshine—shuts off the gas supply to the burners, so that it is automatically extinguished at dawn and lights again at dusk. As the gas is stored in cylinders under pressure it can be left unattended for months. The mechanism of the lamp is sufficiently well-trained to replace its own mantles when they are broken.

Once the pilot is well in the air these cone-lights enable him to steer a fairly safe course on a clear night, but the problems of getting him off the ground and safely back again were not so easily solved. I have crouched with a search-light crew on the edge of an aerodrome while a Handley-Page machine has floated in a few feet above our heads—they land just to right or left of the beam which is projected along the ground—and I do not believe one breathed for the whole long minute of the glide.

Many pilots refuse to land by searchlights, but prefer them to any other type or light for "taking off." This is on account of the shadows a searchlight beam is apt to throw should the pilot be forced into it. The alternative landing light is provided by a double row of kerosene flares pointing into the eye of the wind. A novel illuminated ground arrow has been erected on the emergency landing ground at Penhurst—midway between Croydon and Lympne—which serves the treble purpose of marking the aerodrome and automatically showing the pilot the direction and strength of the wind, essential factors to be taken into account when landing.

DIRECTIONAL WIRELESS.

Recent developments have given the pilot a fairly reliable engine; a compass which is not likely to succumb to the disturbing influences of the electrical gear on board the aeroplane (but which is of little use when flying in a strong

SCARCITY OF SILK.**SYRIA AND CHINA MOST PROMISING FIELDS.**

Owing to the huge development of the silk industry in the United States France is much exercised over the security of her sources of raw material. Imports from Japan are being diverted more and more to America, which absorbed 94.6 per cent of the production in 1921. According to M. Henri Terrail, of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, while Japan sent 28,740 bales to Europe and 141,941 to America in 1914, in 1921 she sent 14,061 bales to Europe and 247,204 to America. In the latter country the number of silk factories increased from 902 in 1914 to 1,369 in 1919, and the total capital invested in 1919 was estimated at \$33,000,000. In 1923 the invested capital is estimated to exceed 600,000,000 dollars.

France herself, according to the same authority, produced 24,000,000 kilograms of cocoons in 1850 (equal to 2,100,000 kilos of raw silk), and had only need of some slight importation from Italy to supply her needs. In 1921 the total output was 2,524,149 kilograms, and in 1922 2,571,915 kilograms, and France is now dependent on foreign countries for 94 per cent of her supplies of raw silk. The import of cocoons in 1921 (less exports) was only 298,000 kilograms, while the import of raw silk in the same year amounted to 2,106,300 kilos. If the United States takes all Japan can offer, where can France find the raw silk she requires? Scarcity of labour accounts for the decrease of French production, and something can be done to remedy this by changing the methods of cultivation of the mulberry. But the necessity of increasing the output elsewhere is obvious.

Reviewing the possible sources of supply, M. Terrail finds that Syria offers only little immediate hope, since a great number of mulberry trees were torn up during the war for use as fuel for locomotives, others have died, and the population also has diminished by one-third. Moreover, the methods and means of cultivation are deficient or out of date. Before the war Syria produced four to five million kilos of cocoons, and now she produces two millions, all consumed by the Lyons industry. The total production of Levant in the 1920-21 season was 1,654,000 lb. raw silk, and in the 1921-22 season 1,213,000 lb.

China, which 40 years ago produced nearly 4,000,000 kilos, now boasts an output of 634 millions, but this increase is accompanied by a large increase in the quantity of seeds and a steady decrease in the yield therefrom. An international organisation to improve the seeds is at work under the Chinese Government, with the moral and financial support of the French. In Indo-China great efforts are being made to develop production, but as yet the export of silk amounts only to 20,000 kilos. The native silkworm, which is capable of seven or eight crops annually, is being used. In Cambodia the planting of mulberries has begun, and the first crop of cocoons has proved superior in quality to those of Tonkin. A Lyons company is established there, with the support of the Colonial Government.

In Northern Africa only small efforts have been made, but Tunisia and Algeria are thought to be well suited for silkworm cultivation from the points of view of climate and labour. The Caucasus and Turkey may revive as silk-producers later, but present unsettled political conditions put them out of the immediate reckoning.

The Lyons Chamber of Commerce has registered the opinion that the best hope lies in Syria and China.

cross-wind above the clouds or in fog), and an efficient wireless telephony-set. This is also used for directional finding, two ground stations working in collaboration being able to take a trigonometrical bearing of the machine after reception of a wireless signal, and after a few moments' calculation inform the pilot by wireless telephone of his exact position—certainly to within half a mile.

A hundred experiments have been made with lights, bombs, flares, rockets and parachute arc lights in hope that something will be found to penetrate fog, but so far nothing of any practical use has been discovered. If the airman gets off his course in fog his only possible hope of reaching safety is by directional wireless—and it is a very slender hope. For all that, there is a good chance of an all-night service being established in the summer, which will be particularly useful for the despatch of newspapers and mails; but whether that stage of development has been reached when it is considered reasonably safe for passengers to be embarked on so thrilling an undertaking is another matter.

HOW EX-KAISER LIVES.**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES.****INTERVIEW WITH PRINCESS HERMINE.**

Princess Hermine, in an exclusive interview with the United Press in a quaint miniature castle at Doorn occupied by the Court Chamberlain—the first interview granted since the wedding—disclaimed the rumour spread over the world that she is leaving the former Kaiser after her brief marital experience, or that they were going to Corfu.

Explaining her forthcoming trip to Germany, the Princess said: "At the end of the month I am going for a visit of eight weeks to Silesia. You can believe me that it is hard for me to leave the Kaiser alone here, but I am also a mother, and the interests of my children demand my presence twice yearly in Germany."

The Princess received me in the Court Chamberlain's offices, which lie back from the winding Doorn road, with its villas reminiscent of an old Dutch painting or a glimpse of scenery in an opera. This was the room in which the wedding took place. The chief ornament of the room is a huge portrait of the Kaiser in his Hussar uniform, while on a writing table stands a photograph of the former Empress. Incidentally there are pictures of the dead Queen in other rooms of the castle, bespeaking the honour in which she is held by her husband and successor.

THE FORMER-KAISER'S INTERESTS.

The Princess greeted me pleasantly. She was plainly dressed in a blue costume with a seal jacket, small hat with a veil, dark cotton gloves, and woollen stockings. She carried a small cane. Outside she left her three youngest children playing. The interview lasted half an hour, running mostly on domestic subjects, with an occasional comment on politics.

The Princess gave a glimpse into the life within the castle, where she and her husband are pursuing diligently the intellectual life. "The Kaiser," she continued, "has the most active interest in all branches of culture. He is at the moment busy with archaeological studies and notes for his booklet on Greek antiquities. He is also proceeding earnestly with meteorological and theological studies. Above all he follows politics naturally with the greatest interest. We have introduced among us sort of division of labour, in view of the flood of new publications we receive. Each reads his portion and reports on the other, whereupon we draw conclusions from our joint reading. We read especially thoroughly whatever is written about the Kaiser and his personality, and indeed not merely favourable judgments. Sometimes," the Princess smiled significantly, "there is some quite interesting reading in these comments."

As for the Crown Prince, he spent Christmas and his father's birthday with the family in Doorn. She spoke with feeling of his unenviable lot in his banishment at Wieringen. "In this," she said, "he resembles his father. Both possess unusual energy, and do not permit themselves to be crushed by exile." She told me of an instance of his hardships when his island home was isolated by ice from all communication with the mainland. The population, including the Crown Prince, were gradually approaching starvation, and plans were being made to transport food by aeroplane, but just as the Dutch Government were about to undertake this rescue mission, a thaw came, breaking the ice.

UNWELCOME REQUESTS.

The former Kaiser received a flood of appeals from Germany. "Unfortunately," she said, "it has been impossible for us to meet all the requests. Suppliants who ask for ten or twenty gulden think they are quite modest, but they do not understand our situation and that they are considerable sums for us." The Court Chamberlain explained to me how in Doorn one must cut the cloth closely, especially so long as the negotiations between the Crown and the Republic with regard to the redistribution of the fortune of the former Kaiser, continued, but in the meantime, at least they must live very quietly. When guests are invited, the dinner consists of soup, entree, one meat, and fruit. For their own meals the ex-Kaiser and his wife have very simple meals. Here is a sample menu, one meat, and fruit. "Oa Friday, for instance, they had thick soup, baked sole, and cake. This is considered a feast."

In closing, the Princess recalled her old home, Saarbrücken, whence are coming many letters regarding her forthcoming trip. "I mentioned that as a stockholder in Grunbarger Zeitung, a newspaper published in Saarbrücken, she must be interested in 'journalistic' things. 'Yes, my interest is indeed active. I have always advocated a settlement of social differences, and I permit myself to say that I have not been without some success.'"

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Just landed, a fresh consignment of

"KRAFT LOAF CHEESE"

The perfection of Flavour, Uniformity and Excellence

NO RIND

NO WASTE

80 cents per lb.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

WHERE SLAVES ARE SOLD.**MARKETS HELD IN THE DESERT.**

The surprising fact that slave-trading is not so extinct as most people imagine is revealed in the memorandum accompanying the Navy Estimates. Many of our ships have been actively engaged in the suppression of slave-running in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, have captured dhows employed in this traffic, and have liberated a considerable number of slaves. Suppression of the slave trade was one of the primary reasons for the appearance of the British in the Persian Gulf during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Before that time there was a regular market in Lower Mesopotamia and Eastern Arabia for slaves from Africa and efforts to put an end to it have never been entirely successful. During the late war we could not give anything like our former attention to this traffic, with the result that it grew to an enormous extent outside the spheres of British influence. The slaves are landed at spots remote from such towns as Basra, Mohammerah, Kowit, or Muscat, and are conveyed by caravan into the interior to Lufistan in the north and the Provinces of El Hasa and Nejd in the south, where regular slave markets are held in many desert oases. At these markets the agents of rich sheikhs from the Syrian Desert to Hadramaut are found seeking recruits for their masters' harems.

NO CHAINS.

The life led by the modern slave, however, is not that of the galley slave, chained to the oar in the mediaeval galleys, nor is it justifiable to compare it with that of the negro slave in the cotton fields of America, as portrayed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Under Mohammedan ownership the slave leads a much happier life. Out in the desert the traveller will be hard put to distinguish between the free-born Arab and the "abd," or slave; they take their meals together and work together. Were it not that he may be bought or sold as any sheep or camel, the slave leads as free and happy a life as any desert dweller. He has high cheekbones, thick lips, and

WELL-DRESSED MEN.**LONDON LORD MAYOR'S ADVICE.**

"There is no question that if a man wants to be well dressed he should wear English clothes," said the Lord Mayor when he visited the Clothing and Outfitting and Woollen Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. By that, of course, he said, he meant Scottish, Irish, and Welsh wares as well. The words might well stand as the motto of the clothing and allied trades in the coming period of trade revival, which has already started. Although the exhibition in which they were spoken is not primarily intended for the general public, the attendance was large and indicated that traders from all parts of London and the provinces are awakening to the advantages of an annual centralised trade exhibition in which the best manufactures of the times can be seen and compared. After an extensive inspection of the many fine exhibits the Lord Mayor attended a luncheon given by the organisers of the display, over which Mr. Percy R. Gaunt, chairman of the honorary advisory committee of the exhibition, presided. The clothing and woollen trades, in common with other leading industries, said the Lord Mayor, had during the last two years gone through a serious crisis. He was happy to state, however, from reliable information, that trade in general, including the clothing and woollen industry, had now taken a turn for the better, and that they might look forward to increased activity, and even prosperity, in the future. The exhibition was a credit to the organisers and showed extraordinary enterprise, which he believed would be fittingly rewarded.

negro complexions of so many of the inhabitants of Iraq testify to the large proportion of slave blood running in the veins of the Babylonians to-day, and so to the liberty enjoyed by the slave in internment within the title to which he belongs.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS

Fr A.O.L.A., "Fraternity Monks"
Mrs. J. H. Miles, Mrs. M. Briggs,
Mrs. J. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Brookman, Mrs. N. Balkatophet, Mr. L.
Davis, Mr. E. R. S. Dods, Rev. and
W. F. Felts-Hill and Mrs. T. A. French,
Madam E. G. Gerlin, Mrs. George
Mills, Mrs. Wm. C. Hill,
Manila, Miss D. Andrews, Miss A. R.
Agnew, Mrs. N. A. Allen, Miss O. Al-
cott, C. H. A. Allen, Mr. M. Allen, Mr.
Anderson, Mr. Jack Brookham Col. F. P.
Dahop, Miss E. Chumbletand, Miss
H. Clark, Mrs. J. A. Clark,
Col. F. Cheng, W. R. W. Germik, Mr.
and Mrs. Jos. O. Dowey, Miss F. Everett,
Miss O. Esler, Mrs. M. E. S. Fisher,
Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Holtz, Messrs. Le-
wison Hughes, Koh Su's, Louis Chi Yee
Chen, Cho Soong, Mr. W. V. Moore, W.
Owen, Dr. Reynold K. F. Benedict
Monte Fernandez Remedios, Mr. A. A.
Humjah, Rev. K. K. Quack, Mr. O. R.
Sayer, Messrs. W. Z. Tan, F. J. Wingnards,
A. K. Woods, N. Will, F. N. Young,
J. Wang, J. West,
Mr Glenhy, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril K.
McJohn B. Katowsky, Mr Geo. - Bowles,
W. S. G Kirkland, Mr. W. W. Leader,
Miss Helen Lyons, Mr. E. I. Lewis, Mr. O. R.
Muraki, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ho'ston
Orchestrals F. Moon, Mrs Rose S. Peyton,
Mr. Ringo, Mr. R. S. Smith,
Gleim, M. & E. G. Swanson, Mrs. U. W.
Shaner and Mrs. G. Wheatmore.

DEPARTURES.

12:—Capt and Mrs B Skrad, Mr F. D.
 Thomsen, Mr B. P. Mehta, Lieut.
 Viktor, Messrs A. G. Pover, R. Tulsi and
 P. D. Tata.
 Port R. M. ss. "President" Taf. 1
 May 21: for Bhambhai; M. Albion S.
 C. Mr E. N. Du Toit, Mr W. R. Ho.
 Mr and Mrs M. Olshoff, Mr S. R.
 Bieng, Mr V. Schoendick, Mrs C. P. L.
 horio. Mrs K. F. Luv, Miss A.

Wackenele, Mr. Lo Lal Shon, Mr. Chao
Yung Sing, Mr. Yang King Ho, Mr. Chao
Ling, Miss K. J. Jorenson, Mr. F. Reier
for Mrs. R. M. Nelson, Mrs. M. J. Nelson
Rh. Van, Mr. J. J. Nelson, Mr. J. J. Nelson
Mr. R. Tulsis, for Hon. W. L. and Mrs. W. L.
J. C. Rothwell, Mr. W. W. Ramsey, for S. J.
Francison, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Annaly
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bargett, Miss M. C. Bargett
for Mr. J. R. Bargett, Mr. J. R. Bargett
Mr. J. R. Bargett, Mr. J. R. Bargett
Mr. T. H. Biles, Miss C. O. H. Biles, Mrs. B. B.
Mrs. B. B. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. G. Flynn
Hawley, Mr. C. M. Higgins, Mr. C. M. Higgins
Wood, Roy, C. F. Lowe, Mr. R. E. Lowe
for Mr. R. E. Lowe, Mr. R. E. Lowe
Lowe, Miss Enid, Mr. R. E. Lowe
F. Myer, Mr. R. J. Mooney, Mr. W. E. F.
Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell
P. C. Masteller, Mr. C. T. Masteller
Mr. A. Miller, Mrs. C. D. McInnes
for Mr. C. D. McInnes, Mr. C. D. McInnes
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Plang, Mrs. W. G. Plang
Lan Qian Gao, A. Sklatevsky, J. F. Sklatevsky
Speyer, E. J. Sederman, Mrs. C. M. Sederman
Severson, Mr. J. O. Sheppard, Mrs. O. M. Sheppard
Hon Shoo, Mrs. A. Swan, Mrs. A. Swan
Yin, Wo Yao, Fang Yow and A. W. Yow

Per N. Y. K. s.s. "Kitanu Maru" on
May 23:—Mr MacDonald, Viscount
Aoki, Mr. K Nakamura, Miss T
Aoki, Mrs Y. Ura, Mr H. Itoh
Mr Luk Kiu Yu, Miss M. K. Hooley, Mrs
K. Hooley, Mrs. Bepjiani, Miss H
Meadon, Mr H. Tanaka, Mr John Ward
Mr and Mrs Y. Takanobu, Rev. A. A
Part lo, Lieut. A. Fuzenta, Perei

L. Coli, J. L. Marquis, Capt. and Mrs. M. Moragado, Mr. T. Ogawa, Mr. T. Itoh, Mr. and Mrs. Satoh, Messrs. M. Hasegawa, Komoda, S. Sudaoki, K. Iwaka, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kado, Messrs. M. Satoh, J. Shimoda, T. Ueda, H. Sakurai, Madam Mrs. M. Atori, Mr. E. Ueda, Miss E. H. Whitecomb, Mrs. H. Soma, Mrs. S. Watanabe, Miss T. Hoshino, Messrs. Inouye, K. Adachi, H. Itoh, H. Ohshima, N. Hijikata, Miss D. Parker, Mrs. T. Tani.

Fok Shi, Mr. J. A. Barrington, Mr. I. C.
MacGrozar, Mrs. and M. S. Howkin, M.
and Mrs. Jensen, Mr. M. Shimada, M.
Ju Ching Tsing, Mr. O. Morioka, Mr. O.
H. Masuda, Mrs. Penning, Mr. and Mrs.
A. M. Macgregor, Messrs Y. Sugita, E.
Yamada, K. Iyasaki, T. Mori, T. Sanoda,
R. Rikuchi, N. Holtszack, M. Shimodaira
H. Ikeda, Miss T. Rikuchi, Miss E. Griffin
Mrs. Zwimmer, Messrs T. Yoshimoto
Sd., Mrs. Zwimmer, Messrs T. Yoshimoto

R. Kobayashi, T. Takakawa, M. Sugiura, Ollgar, J. Hattori, Liu Yung, J. Hylkema, R. Kubokura, K. Murata, W. Mc G. Davies, R. Takeo, I. Mikami, Chan Pak Eng, S. Kosaka, T. Ochiai, S. Tyss, J. Flornan, P. Matha, J. R. Davis.

Shaving the beard was, before the Bronze or Iron Ages, performed with flints, shells, or bones, of which a specially sharp edge was ground.

Further research in the last three months in the parish of Ospringe, Kent, has resulted in the discovery of many more Roman relics. Pottery, glass phials and bottles, bracelets of various metals, ivory discs, and other objects have been unearthed. A complete skeleton was found at a depth of 3½ feet.

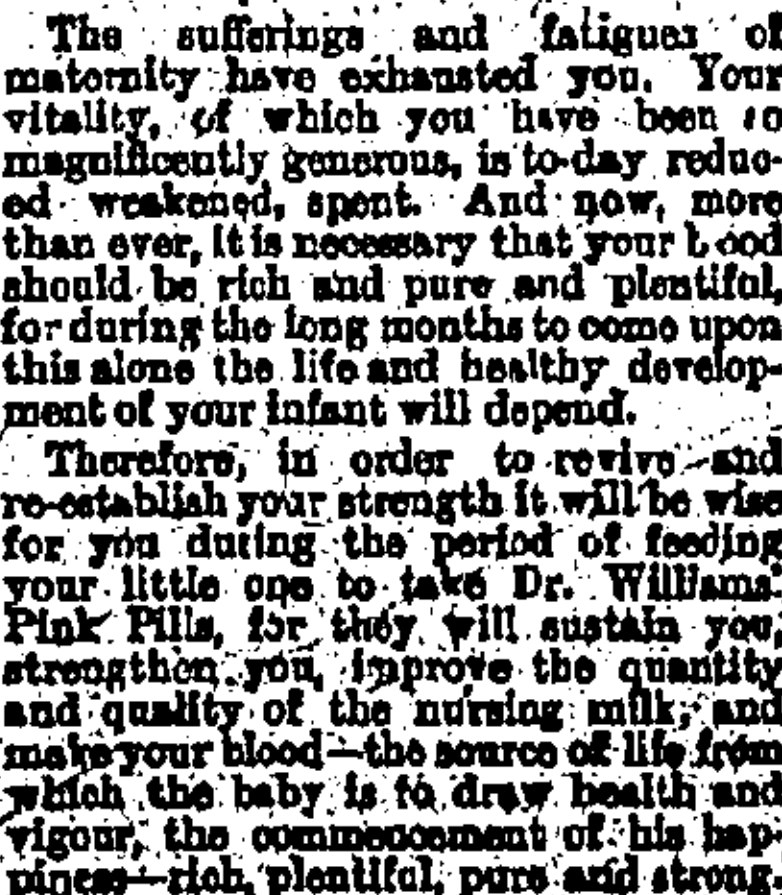
HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the astronomical observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui.

The same of the table corresponds with the same of the sounding in the Admiralty list, which had been found to be 4 feet 10 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, add 1 foot 3 inches and to the gauge at Lunenburg Station, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 10 inches to the height given in the table.

MAY 10 to 25 1923.					
HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
DATE	TIME	Standard Time	Height	Neap/Spring Standard Time	Height
Jan.	19	8 30	7.1	8 30	6.2
Feb.	19	8 10	7.1	8 10	6.2
Mar.	27	8 00	7.1	8 00	6.2

[illegible]



U.S. Senator Shipstead, m.p.

United States Senator Henrik Shipstead, in private life is a practicing dentist, with a large clientele. Senator Shipstead is shown here in his dental office.



Sargon and crew

Mate Higgins

The Grimsby, trawler "Sargon" battered by a hurricane and blown far off its course, was given up for lost after being missing three weeks. The "Sargon" was finally found by a German tramp steamer and towed into port, where the crew told of their terrible privations. When their food was exhausted they were compelled to eat rats caught by the ship's cats.



Mrs. William Hitt

Mrs. William Hitt, formerly Miss Katherine Ekins, secured a divorce, in Paris, in 1921, from William Hitt, well-known society man. They were first married in 1913, following reports that she was to wed the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy. Hitt went to France after his wife divorced him, wooed her again, and they were remarried.



Leo Koehn

Leo Koehn has been made the happiest boy in the world by the radio. Leo, who is 18, was born deaf, and doctors have failed to restore his hearing. His case had been given up as hopeless. Then a physician placed a pair of radio telephones on his head, and for the first time in his life the boy heard.



Great interest has been taken in the suit of Mr. and Mrs. John Hansell, who demand \$85,000 from "King Benjamin," Purnell, leader of the "House of David" cult, alleging he secured that sum from them by fraud. Stories of grave immoralities in the sect, under the guise of religious rites, were told by Mrs. Helen Cough and Mrs. Hilda Pritchard, both of whom had been members of the sect. Mrs. Esther Hannaford, Hansell, daughter of the plaintiffs, was once private secretary to "King Benjamin." Mrs. Augusta Feltz, Mrs. Irene Sassman and Mrs. Tonia Rozetta all told of the secret rites of the cult.



McTigue beats Siki

Mike McTigue, light heavyweight champion of Canada, won the light heavyweight championship of the world when he defeated Battling Siki, the Senegalese, victor of George Carpentier, in Dublin, on St. Patrick's Day. McTigue is shown here sending in a right uppercut, with Siki covering up to avoid the swing. Note the power with which McTigue drove his right.

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NEVER Clogs your Pens,
NEVER spoils your pens,
NEVER Rusts your pens,
NEVER loses colour,
NEVER thickens.

FIELD'S GUM
STICKS like Glue
STICKS immediately,
STICKS for Ever,
NEVER FERMENTS,
NEVER goes Mouldy.

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The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness.
SEE US THEN SEE

IF YOU MAKE ANY BREAKS AT PROFESSOR DOPE'S DINNER PARTY TONIGHT I'LL BREAK EVERY BONE IN YOUR BODY.

HAVE YOU ANY MORE PLEASANT THINGS TO TELL ME?

I'D LIKE TO ASK A QUESTION, PROFESSOR. ARE YOU AN EVOLUTIONIST?

PARTIALLY YES AND PARTIALLY NO. GENERALLY SPEAKING IN A DARWINIST.

NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK A QUESTION, PROFESSOR. DO YOU BELIEVE IN TRANSMIGRATION?

CERTAINLY. I HAVE WRITTEN ON THAT SUBJECT.

PERHAPS YOU HAVE A QUESTION TO ASK, MR. JIGGS?

YE-EH! WHEN DO WE EAT?

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH PREMIERSHIP.

London, May 22nd.

The newspapers are more greatly concerned with the future of party orientation than the actual personality of the Premier.

The Press is divided into two camps, the first advocating reconciliation with the Conservative Party, which would involve extensive ministerial changes in order to admit ex-Conditionalists, and the second recommending the least change and thus avoid upsetting the continuity of important work to which the various ministries are beginning to settle down. The extent of the change largely depends on Lord Curzon, whose retention of the Foreign Ministry is up to the present unconfirmed.

Much sympathy is extended on all sides to Lord Curzon, who would be the natural successor to Mr. Bonar Law except for the popular preference for a Commoner Premier. Therefore, Mr. Baldwin's appointment is greeted by the Liberals as the definite end to Peer Primacy.

The Daily Telegraph and The Times urge the inclusion of Conditionalists. The Daily Express says no better choice could be made.

The Daily Mail says Mr. Baldwin has won golden opinions and proved his strength.

The Daily News says Mr. Baldwin's rise is due not only to his sound abilities and attractive temperament, but also to a miraculous series of chances.

The Westminster Gazette says that Mr. Baldwin's appointment to the Premiership is a revolution of the deficiencies of his Party rather than evidence of any improvement he has yet made on the popular mind.

The Daily Chronicle holds the appointment as a triumph for the "Diehard" extremists.

The Daily Herald says Mr. Baldwin has gained a reputation for soundness of judgment, kindness, honesty and a real desire to secure better conditions at Home and peaceful relations abroad.

The Morning Post is of the opinion that Mr. Baldwin is the best man for the job as he is a statesman whom the nation has learned to trust.

NEW YORK, May 22nd.

The newspapers consider that Mr. Baldwin's appointment is a happy one, and dwell on his fine record and substantial accomplishments, notably, the Debt Funding Agreement and the Budget. They are of the opinion that he is eminently fitted to deal with finance and economics, which are Great Britain's gravest problems at present.

Mr. Baldwin's appointment has been favourably received, and his expert qualities are especially highly spoken of. It is generally presumed that he will continue Mr. Bonar Law's policy.

BIG CALIFORNIAN FIRE.

Los Angeles, May 22nd.

Advices from Mexican (Lower California) state that 150 Chinese were missing after a disastrous fire. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

LONDON TO NEW YORK CABLE.

London, May 22nd.

The contracts have been re-completed for laying a direct London to New York cable, with a capacity double that of any existing cable. It is estimated that a speed of 600 letters a minute will be attainable.

A SOVIET FUNERAL.

Riga, May 22nd.

All the Commissars were present at the funeral of M. Vorovsky. M. Chicherin and other Commissars carried the coffin. The burial was the occasion for bitter attacks on non-Communist civilisation. The flag at the British mission was flown at half-mast.

EAST INDIES NAVAL COMMAND.

London, May 22nd.

Rear-Admiral Herbert W. Richmond has been appointed to the Chief Command of the East Indies Squadron in succession to Sir Cinton Baker.

U.S. RE-DISCOUNT RATES.

Washington, May 22nd.

The Federal Reserve announces that it is at present maintaining re-discount rates at a uniform 4 per cent. owing to the satisfactory business conditions throughout the country.

THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

Paris, May 22nd.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by 401 votes to 151, at the conclusion of the first day's debate on the Ruhr occupation. The debate will be resumed on May 24th.

INSURANCE RATES IN CHINA SEAS.

London, May 22.

According to the Daily Telegraph the recent incidents on the steamer "Tai Shun" have aroused considerable questioning in shipping insurance circles as to whether additional insurance rates might be required in view of the spasmodic piracy in China seas.

The Daily Telegraph learns that additional premiums are at present unlikely, but further incidents will result in immediate action along these lines.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Peking, May 22.

President Li Yuan Hung has issued for despatch to both Houses of Parliament a circular telegram to the Provinces drawing attention to the fact that his term of office expires shortly, and urging that the election of his successor be carried out in order that he may hand over and retire into private life.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE LINCHING OUTRAGE.

Peking, May 23.

The Government has agreed to employ force against the bandits, realising that although the Government has agreed to the bandits' terms, the brigands continue to make fresh demands, knowing the anxiety that the Government and diplomats have in regard to the release of the foreigners.

The Tufei (bandits) are now demanding the appointment of Chang Ching Yao, the deposed Anfu Party Tsuchin of Hunan, as Tsuchin of Shantung.

The report that M. Berube is returning to the bandit camp has been denied. The French Legation has not received any intimation from the bandits requesting M. Berube's return, and M. Berube has not pledged his word to return. Telegrams, however, were received yesterday from the captives asking M. Berube to return, being under the impression that M. Berube was on parole.

Tsaochiang, May 23.

Tuesday passed off without incident. All the troops are at least six miles from the bandit stronghold, but the bandit outposts are following up the troops as the latter retire.

Peking, May 23.

It is understood that the President intends issuing a mandate authorising General Tien Chung Yu to pacify the bandits, authorising him to use drastic methods if peaceful methods fail.

The President summoned Feng Yu Hsiang yesterday afternoon, when it is understood drastic action against the bandits was discussed. It is possibly significant that Feng Yu Hsiang called on the various Legations this morning.

THE OLD GRIEVANCE.

Peking, May 23.

The staff of the Ministry of the Interior has decided to strike owing to lack of pay.

AUSTRALIAN FOODSTUFFS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Melbourne, May 23.

The Age reports that an influential group of Victorian producers and exporters has decided to despatch a special representative to Hongkong, with the object of exploring avenues of trade in China and Japan, particularly in regard to foodstuffs.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

London, May 22.

The Daily Telegraph draws attention to the reports regarding marked French diplomatic activities in Tokyo and more generally in Japanese circles, and wonders whether they are connected with the Chinese crisis or the problems arising from the Washington Treaties.

THE OSAKA OLYMPIAD.

Further Olympic results are:—

440 Yards Swim, free style.—First heat: Onoda and Isobe. Time, 5mins. 57.4-seconds. Second heat: Matsusawa and Ishige. Time, 5mins. 56-seconds. Third heat: Takaishi and Mikura. Time, 5mins. 41.2-seconds. (All Japanese).

50 Yards, free style.—First heat: Suzuki (Japan) and Tanjuto (Philippines). Time, 26.1-seconds. Second heat: Iriya (Japan) and Warner (Philippines). Time, 26-seconds. Third heat: Onoda (Japan) and Enga (Philippines). Time, 25.2-seconds. All these times break the Far Eastern record, 26.2-seconds.

100 Yards, Back-stroke.—First heat: Deda and Mozuko. Time, 73.4-seconds. Second heat: Saito and Ishida. Time, 71.8-seconds. Third heat: Ogi and Okamoto. Time, 73.2-seconds. (All Japanese). They all broke the Far Eastern record, 79.4-seconds.

100 Yards free-style, final.—Onoda, Iriya and Suzuki (Japan) Enga (Philippines). Time, 58.2-seconds, breaking the Far Eastern record, 64-seconds.

In the preliminary Association Football match the Philippines beat Japan by 2 to 1.

Half Mile Relay, final.—Japan 1st, Philippines 2nd, China 3rd. Time, 93.1-seconds.

Preliminary Basketball.—Philippines defeated China by 41 to 14.

Preliminary Volleyball.—China beat China by 42 to 11.

Five Mile Running Race, final.—Yoshioka, Shimo, Nawata, Hasegawa, and Mori. (All Japan). Time, 23mins. 7-seconds.

The Pentathlon.—Uda 1st and Masuda 2nd (both Japan). Daiso 3rd and Ito 4th (both Philippines). This ends the third day's programme.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL U.S. \$4,000,000.

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D. M. BIGGAR

Manager.

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Hongkong, May 24, 1933.

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On 90 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 150 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 180 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 210 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 240 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 270 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 300 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 330 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 360 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 390 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 600 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 630 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 750 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 1080 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 1110 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 1170 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 1890 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 1920 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 1950 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 1980 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

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On 2790 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 2820 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

On 2850 days sight ... 3/4-1/2

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m. Every 15 Minutes.

7.20 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. " " " "

7.40 a.m. to 7.50 a.m. " " " "

7.50 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. " " " "

8.00 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. " " " "

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6.50 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. " " " "

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7.50 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. " " " "

8.00 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. " " " "

8.10 a.m. to 8.20 a.m. " " " "

8.20 a.m. to 8.30 a.m

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and Lower Levels, and in
Kowloon and New Kowloon.

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 cents
Half hour..... 20 cents
One hour..... 30 cents
One and a half hour..... 40 cents
Two hours..... 50 cents
Three hours..... 60 cents
Four hours..... 70 cents
Five hours..... 80 cents
Six hours..... 90 cents
Seven hours..... 100 cents
Eight hours..... 110 cents
Nine hours..... 120 cents
Ten hours..... 130 cents
Eleven hours..... 140 cents
Twelve hours..... 150 cents
Thirteen hours..... 160 cents
Fourteen hours..... 170 cents
Fifteen hours..... 180 cents
Sixteen hours..... 190 cents
Seventeen hours..... 200 cents
Eighteen hours..... 210 cents
Nineteen hours..... 220 cents
Twenty hours..... 230 cents
Twenty one hours..... 240 cents
Twenty two hours..... 250 cents
Twenty three hours..... 260 cents
Twenty four hours..... 270 cents
Twenty five hours..... 280 cents
Twenty six hours..... 290 cents
Twenty seven hours..... 300 cents
Twenty eight hours..... 310 cents
Twenty nine hours..... 320 cents
Thirty hours..... 330 cents
Thirty one hours..... 340 cents
Thirty two hours..... 350 cents
Thirty three hours..... 360 cents
Thirty four hours..... 370 cents
Thirty five hours..... 380 cents
Thirty six hours..... 390 cents
Thirty seven hours..... 400 cents
Thirty eight hours..... 410 cents
Thirty nine hours..... 420 cents
Forty hours..... 430 cents
Forty one hours..... 440 cents
Forty two hours..... 450 cents
Forty three hours..... 460 cents
Forty four hours..... 470 cents
Forty five hours..... 480 cents
Forty six hours..... 490 cents
Forty seven hours..... 500 cents
Forty eight hours..... 510 cents
Forty nine hours..... 520 cents
Fifty hours..... 530 cents
Fifty one hours..... 540 cents
Fifty two hours..... 550 cents
Fifty three hours..... 560 cents
Fifty four hours..... 570 cents
Fifty five hours..... 580 cents
Fifty six hours..... 590 cents
Fifty seven hours..... 600 cents
Fifty eight hours..... 610 cents
Fifty nine hours..... 620 cents
Sixty hours..... 630 cents
Sixty one hours..... 640 cents
Sixty two hours..... 650 cents
Sixty three hours..... 660 cents
Sixty four hours..... 670 cents
Sixty five hours..... 680 cents
Sixty six hours..... 690 cents
Sixty seven hours..... 700 cents
Sixty eight hours..... 710 cents
Sixty nine hours..... 720 cents
Seventy hours..... 730 cents
Seventy one hours..... 740 cents
Seventy two hours..... 750 cents
Seventy three hours..... 760 cents
Seventy four hours..... 770 cents
Seventy five hours..... 780 cents
Seventy six hours..... 790 cents
Seventy seven hours..... 800 cents
Seventy eight hours..... 810 cents
Seventy nine hours..... 820 cents
Eighty hours..... 830 cents
Eighty one hours..... 840 cents
Eighty two hours..... 850 cents
Eighty three hours..... 860 cents
Eighty four hours..... 870 cents
Eighty five hours..... 880 cents
Eighty six hours..... 890 cents
Eighty seven hours..... 900 cents
Eighty eight hours..... 910 cents
Eighty nine hours..... 920 cents
Ninety hours..... 930 cents
Ninety one hours..... 940 cents
Ninety two hours..... 950 cents
Ninety three hours..... 960 cents
Ninety four hours..... 970 cents
Ninety five hours..... 980 cents
Ninety six hours..... 990 cents
Ninety seven hours..... 1000 cents

II.—In the New Territories

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 cents
Half hour..... 20 cents
One hour..... 30 cents
One and a half hour..... 40 cents
Two hours..... 50 cents
Three hours..... 60 cents
Four hours..... 70 cents
Five hours..... 80 cents
Six hours..... 90 cents
Seven hours..... 100 cents
Eight hours..... 110 cents
Nine hours..... 120 cents
Ten hours..... 130 cents
Eleven hours..... 140 cents
Twelve hours..... 150 cents
Thirteen hours..... 160 cents
Fourteen hours..... 170 cents
Fifteen hours..... 180 cents
Sixteen hours..... 190 cents
Seventeen hours..... 200 cents
Eighteen hours..... 210 cents
Nineteen hours..... 220 cents
Twenty hours..... 230 cents
Twenty one hours..... 240 cents
Twenty two hours..... 250 cents
Twenty three hours..... 260 cents
Twenty four hours..... 270 cents
Twenty five hours..... 280 cents
Twenty six hours..... 290 cents
Twenty seven hours..... 300 cents
Twenty eight hours..... 310 cents
Twenty nine hours..... 320 cents
Thirty hours..... 330 cents
Thirty one hours..... 340 cents
Thirty two hours..... 350 cents
Thirty three hours..... 360 cents
Thirty four hours..... 370 cents
Thirty five hours..... 380 cents
Thirty six hours..... 390 cents
Thirty seven hours..... 400 cents
Thirty eight hours..... 410 cents
Thirty nine hours..... 420 cents
Forty hours..... 430 cents
Forty one hours..... 440 cents
Forty two hours..... 450 cents
Forty three hours..... 460 cents
Forty four hours..... 470 cents
Forty five hours..... 480 cents
Forty six hours..... 490 cents
Forty seven hours..... 500 cents
Forty eight hours..... 510 cents
Forty nine hours..... 520 cents
Fifty hours..... 530 cents
Fifty one hours..... 540 cents
Fifty two hours..... 550 cents
Fifty three hours..... 560 cents
Fifty four hours..... 570 cents
Fifty five hours..... 580 cents
Fifty six hours..... 590 cents
Fifty seven hours..... 600 cents
Fifty eight hours..... 610 cents
Fifty nine hours..... 620 cents
Sixty hours..... 630 cents
Sixty one hours..... 640 cents
Sixty two hours..... 650 cents
Sixty three hours..... 660 cents
Sixty four hours..... 670 cents
Sixty five hours..... 680 cents
Sixty six hours..... 690 cents
Sixty seven hours..... 700 cents
Sixty eight hours..... 710 cents
Sixty nine hours..... 720 cents
Seventy hours..... 730 cents
Seventy one hours..... 740 cents
Seventy two hours..... 750 cents
Seventy three hours..... 760 cents
Seventy four hours..... 770 cents
Seventy five hours..... 780 cents
Seventy six hours..... 790 cents
Seventy seven hours..... 800 cents
Seventy eight hours..... 810 cents
Seventy nine hours..... 820 cents
Eighty hours..... 830 cents
Eighty one hours..... 840 cents
Eighty two hours..... 850 cents
Eighty three hours..... 860 cents
Eighty four hours..... 870 cents
Eighty five hours..... 880 cents
Eighty six hours..... 890 cents
Eighty seven hours..... 900 cents
Eighty eight hours..... 910 cents
Eighty nine hours..... 920 cents
Ninety hours..... 930 cents
Ninety one hours..... 940 cents
Ninety two hours..... 950 cents
Ninety three hours..... 960 cents
Ninety four hours..... 970 cents
Ninety five hours..... 980 cents
Ninety six hours..... 990 cents
Ninety seven hours..... 1000 cents

III.—In the Kowloon District

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 cents
Half hour..... 20 cents
One hour..... 30 cents
One and a half hour..... 40 cents
Two hours..... 50 cents
Three hours..... 60 cents
Four hours..... 70 cents
Five hours..... 80 cents
Six hours..... 90 cents
Seven hours..... 100 cents
Eight hours..... 110 cents
Nine hours..... 120 cents
Ten hours..... 130 cents
Eleven hours..... 140 cents
Twelve hours..... 150 cents
Thirteen hours..... 160 cents
Fourteen hours..... 170 cents
Fifteen hours..... 180 cents
Sixteen hours..... 190 cents
Seventeen hours..... 200 cents
Eighteen hours..... 210 cents
Nineteen hours..... 220 cents
Twenty hours..... 230 cents
Twenty one hours..... 240 cents
Twenty two hours..... 250 cents
Twenty three hours..... 260 cents
Twenty four hours..... 270 cents
Twenty five hours..... 280 cents
Twenty six hours..... 290 cents
Twenty seven hours..... 300 cents
Twenty eight hours..... 310 cents
Twenty nine hours..... 320 cents
Thirty hours..... 330 cents
Thirty one hours..... 340 cents
Thirty two hours..... 350 cents
Thirty three hours..... 360 cents
Thirty four hours..... 370 cents
Thirty five hours..... 380 cents
Thirty six hours..... 390 cents
Thirty seven hours..... 400 cents
Thirty eight hours..... 410 cents
Thirty nine hours..... 420 cents
Forty hours..... 430 cents
Forty one hours..... 440 cents
Forty two hours..... 450 cents
Forty three hours..... 460 cents
Forty four hours..... 470 cents
Forty five hours..... 480 cents
Forty six hours..... 490 cents
Forty seven hours..... 500 cents
Forty eight hours..... 510 cents
Forty nine hours..... 520 cents
Fifty hours..... 530 cents
Fifty one hours..... 540 cents
Fifty two hours..... 550 cents
Fifty three hours..... 560 cents
Fifty four hours..... 570 cents
Fifty five hours..... 580 cents
Fifty six hours..... 590 cents
Fifty seven hours..... 600 cents
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Eighty eight hours..... 910 cents
Eighty nine hours..... 920 cents
Ninety hours..... 930 cents
Ninety one hours..... 940 cents
Ninety two hours..... 950 cents
Ninety three hours..... 960 cents
Ninety four hours..... 970 cents
Ninety five hours..... 980 cents
Ninety six hours..... 990 cents
Ninety seven hours..... 1000 cents

IV.—In the Kowloon District

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 cents
Half hour..... 20 cents
One hour..... 30 cents
One and a half hour..... 40 cents
Two hours..... 50 cents
Three hours..... 60 cents
Four hours..... 70 cents
Five hours..... 80 cents
Six hours..... 90 cents
Seven hours..... 100 cents
Eight hours..... 110 cents
Nine hours..... 120 cents
Ten hours..... 130 cents
Eleven hours..... 140 cents
Twelve hours..... 150 cents
Thirteen hours..... 160 cents
Fourteen hours..... 170 cents
Fifteen hours..... 180 cents
Sixteen hours..... 190 cents
Seventeen hours..... 200 cents
Eighteen hours..... 210 cents
Nineteen hours..... 220 cents
Twenty hours..... 230 cents
Twenty one hours..... 240 cents
Twenty two hours..... 250 cents
Twenty three hours..... 260 cents
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Twenty five hours..... 280 cents
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Thirty one hours..... 340 cents
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Ninety hours..... 930 cents
Ninety one hours..... 940 cents
Ninety two hours..... 950 cents
Ninety three hours..... 960 cents
Ninety four hours..... 970 cents
Ninety five hours..... 980 cents
Ninety six hours..... 990 cents
Ninety seven hours..... 1000 cents

V.—In the Kowloon District

Five minutes..... 5 cents
Ten minutes..... 10 cents
Quarter hour..... 15 cents
Half hour..... 20 cents
One hour..... 30 cents
One and a half hour..... 40 cents
Two hours..... 50 cents
Three hours..... 60 cents
Four hours..... 70 cents
Five hours..... 80 cents
Six hours..... 90 cents
Seven hours..... 100 cents
Eight hours..... 110 cents
Nine hours..... 120 cents
Ten hours..... 130 cents
Eleven hours..... 140 cents
Twelve hours..... 150 cents
Thirteen hours..... 160 cents
Fourteen hours..... 170 cents
Fifteen hours..... 180 cents
Sixteen hours..... 190 cents
Seventeen hours..... 200 cents
Eighteen hours..... 210 cents
Nineteen hours..... 220 cents
Twenty hours..... 230 cents
Twenty one hours..... 240 cents
Twenty two hours.....